本郷次雄*: 近江及び山城産高等菌類 (5)

Tsuguo Hongo*; Larger fungi of the provinces of Omi and Yamashiro (5)

39) **Collybia dryophila** (Fr.) Quél., Champ. Jura et Vosges, 97 (1872).

Pileus 1–4 cm broad, convex then plane, obtuse, at lenth the disc somewhat depressed, and the margin irregularly uplifted; surface glabrous, smooth, not viscid, alutaceous, paler or almost white at the margin, margin slightly striatulate; context moderately thick at the disc, gradually thinner toward the margin, concolorous with the cap-surface, odor rather strong; lamellae adnexed, crowded, white or becoming pale, aather narrow (1–2 mm), edges even or somewhat eroded; stipe 2.5–6 cm long, 1.5–3 mm thick, cartilaginous, glabrous, concolorous below, paler above, equal, more or less swollen at the base; spores narrowly ellipsoid, smooth, 4–5.5 × 2.5–3.5 μ, nonamyloid; basidia four-spored.

Hab. Subcespitose or gregarious, among fallen leaves in forest, Miidera, Otsu, May 30, 1953; Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, June 17, 1952. Distr. Europe, North America, Africa, Ceylon, Australia, Japan.

Illustr. Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **2**: pl. 204 (1881–1883); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **2**: pl. 43, E (1936).

This is a very common species in early summer and autumn in the vicinities of Otsu and Kyoto.

40) **Baeospora myosura** (Fr.) Singer in Rev. Myc. **3**: 191 (1938).

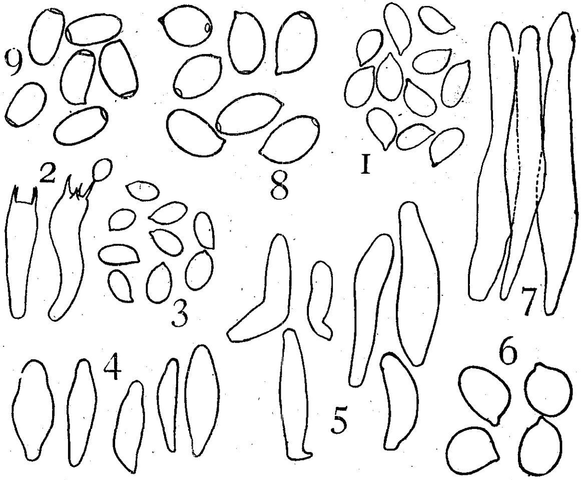
Pileus 8–23 mm or more broad, convex, then expanding to nearly plane, sometimes more less umbonate; surface glabrous, smooth, not viscid, dull reddish brown to light brown, then fading to cinnamon buff toward the margin; at first incurved; context thin, subconcolorous, odor faint, taste somewhat farinaceous; lamellae adnexed, very crowded, thin, narrow (1.5 mm ±), whitish to pallid, equal, often stained with brown; stipe 2.5–5 cm long, 1–2.5 mm thick, whitish to faintly sordid flesh-colored, mealy especially at the apex, equal; base often long rooting, white tomentose; spores hyaline under the microscope, ellipsoid, smooth, (3.5) 4.5–5 (7) × 2.5–3 (3.5) μ, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 14–16 (17) × (3) 3.5–4 μ; cheilocystidia clavate to ventricose, apex obtuse, thin-walled, hyaline, 16–22 × 5.5–8.5 μ (or 20–30 × 5–9.5 μ).

---

* 滋賀大学学藝学部生物学研究室. Biological Institute, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Shiga University, Otsu, Shiga Pref., Japan.

Hab. Gregarious, on fallen cones of *Pinus densiflora*, Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Nov. 4, 1952; Nov. 18, 1952; Chausuyama, Otsu, Dec. 1. 1652. Common. Distr. Europe. New to Japan·

Illustr.? Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **2**: pl. 130 (1881–1883) (as *Agaricus conigenus*); Konrad et Maublanc, Ic. Sel. Fung. **3**: pl. 206, II (1932) (as *Collybia Myosura*); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **2**: pl. 44, C (as *Collybia conigena*); Favre, Schweiz. Zeitschr. Pilzk. **17**: 164, fig. 1 (1939).



Fig, 1. *Collybia dryophila* Quél.: 1, spores. *Baeospora myosura* Sing.: 2, basidia; 3, spores; 4, cheilocystidia; 5, caulocystidia. *Mycena floccipes* Kuhn.: 6, spores; 7, pleurocystidia. *Coprinus micaceus* Fr.: 8, spores. *Coprinus radians* Fr.: 9, spores. (1—3, 6, 8, 9 ×1000; 4, 5 ×600; 7 ×400).

Collybia conigena (sensu Lange) and *C. Friesii* Bres. are synonymous, while *Marasmius conigenus* (sensu Favre) is specifically quite distinct. Singer (1949) considered the latter as a synonym of *Pseudohiatula esculenta* (Fr.) Sing. ssp. *Pini* Sing. The spores of the writer's specimens were slightly larger (broader) than those of European fungus. The measurements of the spores given by various authors are as follows:

Konrad and Maublanc	3–4.5 × 1–2 μ.

Lange	3-3 ½ × 1 ¾-2 μ.
Nüesch	3-4.5 × 1-2 μ.
Favre	3.5-5(6) × 1.8-2.2 μ.

41) **Mycena subaquosa** Smith in Mycologia, **31**: 278 (1939).

Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm broad, convex to broadly convex, then nearly plane; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, sordid-yellowish-white, more or less translucent-striate when moist, fading and becoming opaque when dry; lamellae adnate to adnexed, often with a decurrent tooth, subdistant (L=22-26; l=3 (-7)). intervenose, edges even, whitish; stipe 4-5 cm long, 2 mm± thick, equal, watery-white or concolorous with the cap-surface, glabrous, often pruinose at the apex, hollow; spores narrowly ellipsoid, 4-8×2.5-3.5 μ, smooth, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 22-25×5.5-6.5 μ; cheilocystidia abundant, broadly fusoid to ventricose (or saccate), with rounded apices or the necks, hyaline, smooth, 23-62×7.5-20 μ; pleurocystidia numerous, broadly fusoid-ventricose with rounded apices or elongated necks, hyaline, 43-70×8-20 μ.

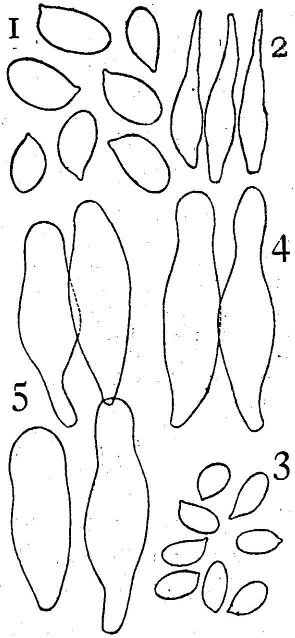


Fig. 2. *Mycena sanguinolenta* Quél.: 1, spores; 2, cheilocystidia. *Mycena subaquosa* Sm.: 3, spores; 4, pleurocystidia; 5, cheilocystidia. (1, 3 ×1000; 2, 4, 5 ×600)

Hab. Scattered among fallen leaves in pine woods, Seta-cho, Omi, Oct. 1, 1952. Distr. North America (Washington and Oregon). New to Japan.

Illustr. Smith, North Am. Sp. of *Mycena*, pl. 22 (1947).

The present fungus bears a close resemblance to *M. pura* in microscopical characters, but it is readily recognized by the whitish color.

42) **Mycena sanguinolenta** (Fr.) Quél., Champ. Jura et Vosges: 244 (1872).

Pileus 5-7 mm or more broad, conico-campanulate, then broadly convex, not expanding completely; surface glabrous, dull reddish brown with a purplish tinge at the disc, paler toward the margin, translucent-striate when moist; context very thin, exuding a dark reddish juice when cut;

lamellae adnate, subdistant to distant (L=13–17), whitish to dull-rosy, the edges sometimes dark reddish brown and even; stipe 2.5-4 cm long, 0.5–1 mm thick, equal, tubular fragile, concolorous with or paler than the cap-surface, containing a reddish juice, base white strigose; spores ellipsoid, smooth, faintly amyloid, 7.5–9.5×4–5.5 μ; basidia four-spored, 22–30×6.5–7.5 μ: cheilocystidia very abundant, narrowly fusoid-ventricose, with acute apices, 29–44×6.5–8 μ; pleurocystidia scattered, similar to cheilocystidia, 33-44×6.5–10 μ.

Hab. Scattered to gregarious on leaf mold in forest, Miidera, Otsu, May 18, 1953; May 30, 1953. Distr. Europe, North America, Australia. New to Japan.

Illustr. Cooke, Ill Brit. Fungi, **2**: pl. 163, fig. 1 (1881–1883); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **2**: pl. 50, A (1936): Smith, North Am. Sp. of *Mycena*, pl. 16, B and text fig. 13, nos. 1–2; Cleland, Toadstools and Mushrooms, **1**: 83, fig. 14, C (1934).

In the writer's material the reddish edging was often very faint as Lange stated, but the microscopical characters well coincide with Smith's description.

43) **Mycena floccipes** (Fr.) Küner, Encyc. Myc. **10**: 540 (1938).

Pileus 1–2 cm broad, conico-campanulate to conic, obtuse; surface glabrous, blackish brown at first, becoming paler in age except the center, striate to the disc when fading, even at the margin; context thin; lamellae adnexed, subdistant (L=16–18; 1=3(–7)), white, edges even, slightly intervenose at times; stipe 2.5–8 cm long, 1–1.5 mm thick, equal, tubular, long- oa short-rooting and strigose over the basal portion, when young covered by a brown, punctiform scurfiness, whitish above, sordid yellowish below, pruinose at the apex; spores broadly ellipsoid, subglobose or globose, smooth, 6.5–8×5–7 μ, nonamyloid; basidia usually *two-spored*, 26-30×4.5–5.5 μ; cheilocystidia abundant, subventricose to subcylindric, apices obtuse, thin walled, 60-90×10–18.5 μ; pleurocystidia abundant, similar to cheilocystidia, but more or less thick-walled, 48-115×9.5–20 μ.

Hab. Gregarious about the base of deciduous tree (but not lignicolous), Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., June 9, 1953. Distr. Europe, North America, Africa. New to Japan.

Illustr. Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **8**, pl. 1168 (1889-1891); Maire, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr., **44**: pl. 2, figs. 12–15, pl. 3, figs. 20-24 (as *M. maura*); Smith, North Am. Sp. of *Mycena*, pl. 87. A, and text fig. 46, nos. 1-3, 8.

As the writer's specimen was two-spored form, the spores were slightly larger than usual.

44) **Cortinarius** (Bulbopodium) **pseudopurpurascens** Hongo, sp. nov.

Pileo 5–7 cm lato, convexo-expanso, glabro, viscido, brunneolo-ochraceo, margine violaceo; carne crassa, pallide violacea; lamellis emarginato-adnexis, primo violaceis, demum cinnamomeis, subconfertis; stipite 6–8 cm longo, 10–13 mm crasso, aequali, basi bulbo marginato, firmo, apice violaceo, ad basim brunneolo-ochraceo; sporis subamygdaliformibus, asperulis, 11.5–15× 7.5–10 μ; basidiis tetrasporis, 31–37×12–15 μ. Specimen typicum T. Hongo n.

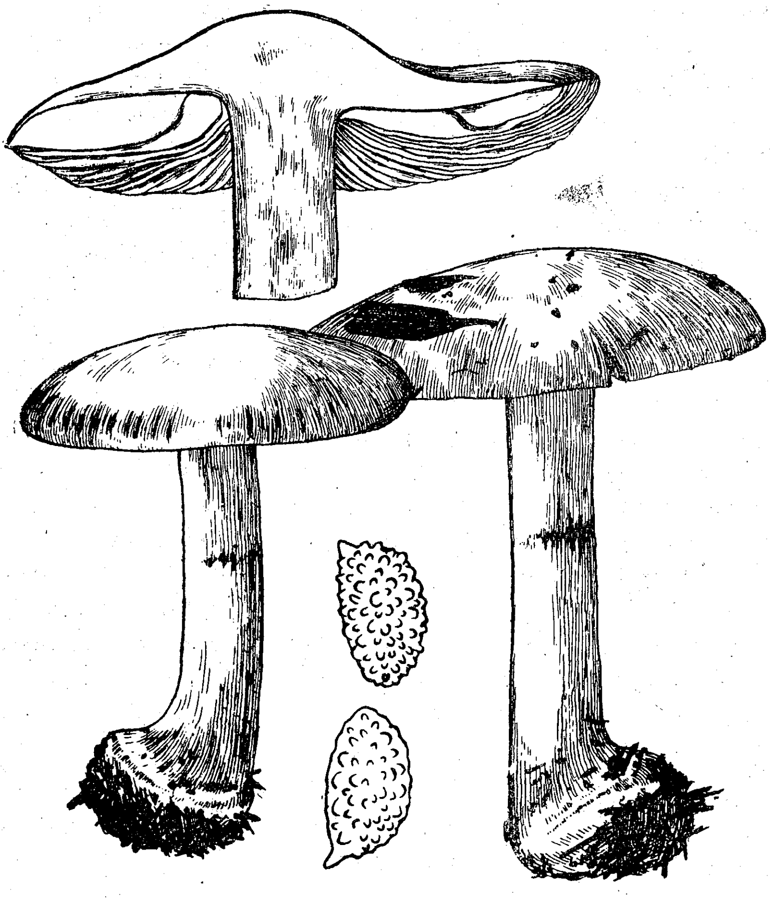


Fig. 3. *Cortinarius pseudopurpurascens* Hongo. Carpophores (×1) and spores (×1500).

513, legit prope Seta-cho, Omi, Oct. 14, 1952 in Inst. Phytopath., Univ. Kyoto. conservatum.

Pileus 5-7 cm or more broad, convex to broadly convex with an inrolled margin at first, then expanding to nearly plane, sometimes with a low broad obtuse umbo; surface glabrous, viscid when wet, brownish ocher on the disc, violaceous toward the margin, often with watery violet streaks or splashes near the margin: context thick on the disc, abruptly thin toward the margin, pale violaceous, odor faint, taste mild; lamellae emarginate-adnexed, violaceous, becoming cinnamomeous as the spores mature, not changing color when bruised, close (L=60-75; l=1-3(-7)), 5-8 mm wide, edges even; stipe 6-8 cm long, 10-13 mm thick, equal above a broad marginate bulb, solid to stuffed, firm, surface violaceous toward the apex, brownish ocher toward the base, silky fibrillose cortina fugacious; spores somewhat almond-shaped, large, broad, 11.5-15×7.5-10 μ, coarsely tuberculate, light brown to yellowish brown under the microscope in KOH; basidia four-spored, 31-37×12-15 μ; cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia not differentiated; gill-trama subregular.

Hab. Gregarious on the ground in woods of *Pinus densiflora,* Seta-cho, Omi, Oct. 14, 1952. Distr. Endemic.

The present fungus has somewhat similar stature with *C. caesiocyaneus, C. olympianus* and other violaceous species, but it is readily distinguished by the large, broad spores.

45) **Coprinus radians** Fr., Epicr. Syst. Myc. 248 (1838).

Spores brownish gray to grayish brown with a melleous tinge under the microscope in KOH, ellipsoid to cylindric, often slightly curved, smooth, 6.5-8×3-4 μ or 6.5-8.5×3.5-4.5 μ, apex truncate from a distinct broad hyaline germ pore.

Hab. On decayed stumps of deciduous trees, Seta-cho, Omi, July 19, 1951; Zeze, Otsu, June 19, 1952 (Miss M. Tanaka). Distr. Europe, China, Japan. New to Honshu.

This species is more or less similar to *C. micaceus,* but there is a distinct difference in spores when both are compared under the microscope. Those of *C. micaceus* are darker in color, ovate, somewhat flattened in shape, slightly larger in size (7-10×4-5.5×4.5-6 μ). *C. radians* is also macroscopically easilly recognizable by the presence of the tawny mycelium mass at the base of the stem.

39) **モリノカレバタケ** (新称)。林内の落葉の間に生ずる中形の菌で大津，京都附近には極めて普通に見られる。胞子は小形である。

40) **ニセマツカサシメジ** (新称)。マツカサシメジ *Pseudohiatula esculenta* ssp. *Pini* と同様土中に埋もれた松柏類の毬果上に生じ古くより両者は往々にして混同せられていたようである。然し顕微鏡的観察により二者は顕然と区別せられる。即ちニセマツカサシメジの胞子は Melzer 氏液により青変し，紡錘体は小形で膜うすく表面が平滑であるのに対し，マツカサシメジでは胞子は青変せず，紡錘体は大形でやや厚膜，表面には不定形乃至粒状の被覆物を有している。なお筆者のニセマツカサシメジの標品に於ては胞子が欧洲産のものよりやや大形であつたため，新品種とすべしとも考えたが，一応欧洲のものと同一とみなしてこの問題の解決は今後にゆずることにした。

41) **シロサクラタケ** (新称)。マツ林内の落葉上に生ずる。サクラタケ *Mycena pura* に肉眼的にも顕微鏡的にも極めて類似するが，子実体が類白色なる点に於て区別される。

42) **ヒメチシオタケ** (新称)。林内の落葉多き地上に発生する小形繊弱の種類で，子実体を傷つければ暗赤色の液を出す。

43) **ニセアシナガタケ** (新称)。林内地上に生ずるを常とするが，筆者は京都大学植物園で濶葉樹の根元近くに群生しているのを得た。比較的大形の紡錘体と Melzer 氏液に対して陰性の胞子を有するのが特徴である。

44) **フウセンタケモドキ** (新種)。傘の周縁部附近と茎の上半部並びに褶は紫色を帯び，他は粘土褐色を呈する。胞子は近似種に比し大形である為容易に区別せられる。マツ林内の地上に生ずる。

45) **コキララタケ** (今井)。腐朽せる濶葉樹上に叢生しキララタケに類似するも，茎の基部に黄褐色の菌糸が頭髪状の密なる集塊をなしている点に於て容易に区別せられ，又胞子を顕微鏡下にてうかがうときには両者の間に明瞭な差異がみとめられる。

□園原咲也，多和田真淳，天野鉄夫：**沖繩植物誌** 237, 28, 50pp. (1952) (タイプ謄写版)

園原，多和田，天野3氏によりリストを E. H. Walker 博士が編集し，学名の出典など追加訂正を行つて Preliminary edition として U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands から出された。沖繩島以南与那国島に至る間に産する高等植物が収録され，学名，和名，沖繩名，産地，簡単な用途が英語で記されている。

□日本学術会議・日本植物学会：**ツユンベリー研究資料** i—viii, 164 pp. (1953)

昨年開かれたツユンベリー生誕200年記念祭の際出品された資料の集録である。特に植物に関係あるものとしては田中長三郎氏のツユンベリーと植物学 (4 pp.)，ツユンベリー採集の日本植物の基準標本の写真 (50 余枚)，ツユンベリーの日本植物に関係のある短篇論文 (3 篇) が収められて居る。希望者は東大正門前の井上書店で実費300円で入手できる。